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SOVIETS TAKE GLOGAU ON ODER RIVER FRONT

Capture of Sopron on Hungarian Border Announced by Marshal Stalin

Domei

BERLIN, April 1.—The Germans have lost Glogau on the Oder, 55 miles northwest of Breslau, the German military commentator Colonel Ernest von Hammer announced over the radio tonight. "After the position among the debris of the city has been rendered hopeless those parts of the garrison which were still battle-worthy broke out according to orders last night," Colonel Von Hammer said.

Colonel Von Hammer also announced that the Germans had lost Westerplatt's sandbank near Danzig where the Poles made an heroic stand at the beginning of the war.

In Upper Silesia tenaciously fighting German divisions prevented renewed attempts of the enemy to break through between Schwarzwasser and Waegerndorf and destroyed 65 enemy tanks, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced.

The communique added that the enemy attacked the fortress of Breslau with strong forces from the west after several hours of heavy artillery fire. However, the attacks failed owing to the stubborn defense of the German garrison. Some penetrations were sealed off, the communique said.

In the Danzig Bay area, the Red forces continued to attack the western front of the Oxhoefter Kempe and the western fringe of the Vistula depression with strong infantry and tank forces as well as with great employment of ammunition. After initial successes the enemy attacks were stopped, the German High Command revealed.

Soviets Take Sopron

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 1.—Marshal Josef Stalin in an order of the day announced tonight the capture of Sopron by Marshal Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Army, according to a Moscow dispatch. Sopron is a strategic city on the Hungarian border lying 30 kilometers from the Austrian city of Wiener Neustadt, home of the Messerschmidt plant, and 54 kilometers from Vienna.

A fierce panzer struggle is said to be raging between the German forces and Marshal Tolbukhin's troops pushing violently westward in an effort to sever the communications between Vienna and the South.

Meanwhile, Marshal Malinovski's forces, closing in on Bratislava on the north shore of the Danube, are reported to have crossed the Waag, a tributary of the Danube, and reached Trnava, 40 kilometers northeast of Bratislava. Shells hurled by long range Soviet guns are reportedly falling on the outer defenses of Bratislava. A growing tenseness prevails on the Slovakia-Austria front.

FASCIST AIRMEN ACTIVE

Down 354 Planes and Sink 110,000 Tons of Shipping in 1 Year

Domei

ZURICH, 31.—The newly created Fascist Italian air force shot down 354 enemy planes during the past 12 months and during the same period sank 110,000 tons of enemy shipping according to an official announcement today.

In the course of the same period, 2,000 Fascist airmen lost their lives. Up to the fall of Premier Benito Mussolini, the Italian air arm shot down 4,691 enemy planes and sank 223,070 tons of enemy warships while 1,487,830 tons of merchantmen were also sunk.

V-ARMS POUND S. ENGLAND

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 30.—The British Air Ministry, according to a Reuter dispatch from London, announced that much damage had been caused by a 24-hour air attack made by the Germans on South England which ended at dawn of March 30.

The Reuter dispatch pointtd out that for the first time no mention of casualties was made in the communique on the German air attack. This gave the impression that the damage done by the German forces with their dynamite meteors was exceedingly heavy.

Envoy Yamaji in Moscow

By Arrangement With the Asahi

MOSCOW, March 31.—Japanese Minister Akira Yamaji to Bulgaria and his party of nine, who are on their way home, arrived here this morning and are expected to leave here for Japan tomorrow.

Franco Attempting To Fool Anti-Axis, Says Soviet Organ

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 30.—General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, was blasted by the Soviet Government's organ, the Izvestia, today for his attempt to hoodwink the anti-Axis. Franco, the paper said, is showing signs that he is ready to part company with Duchter Hitler, but this is only a gesture on the part of the Spanish leader who, in reality, is deeply concerned with the question of how to keep Fascism in Spain. Spain is unfurling the standard of a spurious kind of Democracy in an attempt to gain the favor of the anti-Axis, the paper stressed. It is obvious that his real aim is to promote the realization of his aim to support Germany with greater ease than before by allaying the suspicions of the anti-Axis, it added.

FIERCE FIGHTING WAGED ALONG DUTCH FRONTIER

Germans Battling Enemy Pushing in Rhine Valley South Of Schwetzingen

Domei

BERLIN, April 1.—Fierce defensive fighting is being waged on the Dutch border north and northeast of Emmerich and in the area of Burgsteinfurt. Southeast of this area the enemy is advancing from Drensteinfurt toward the east. At Siegen and in the Rothaar mountains the enemy increased his pressure toward the north and northwest, but he was held off, losing numerous tanks. In the Warburg area the German troops threw the Americans back.

There was fierce fighting west of Kassel and at Hersfeld which the enemy entered. East from Hersfeld the enemy formations advanced to the Werra River. Other enemy advances, according to frontline reports, have been made in the main valley between Miltenberg and Wertheim and on the lower Tauber River.

In southern Odenwald and in the Rhine alley south of Schwetzingen the German troops are fighting against the enemy pushing south.

Americans Advance

Domei

ZURICH, April 1.—The American 7th army has linked up with the 1st French army which drove across the Rhine from the Speyer area, according to frontline reports. Concerning Field Marshal Montgomery's attack north of the Rhine most profound security silence is still invoked but the deepest penetration from the Rhine is reported to be about 70 miles.

It is not yet believed that there is any conclusive evidence to prove that the Germans are evacuating their positions in Holland in spite of Montgomery's push across the border.

The American 9th army made a contact this afternoon with the American 1st army near Lippstadt, 17 miles west southwest of Paderborn on the eastern fringe of the Ruhr, when General Simpson's 2nd armored division met elements of General Hodges' force.

It is becoming apparent that General Hodges' and General Patton's armored pushes near Kassel and Paderborn are slowing down for the moment on account of supply.

On the southern front the Germans are throwing 88-millimeter guns and troops best qualified to fight stiff rearguard action into this sector

At a recent press conference in Paris General Dwight Eisenhower, supreme commander of the Allied forces, acording to frontline reports, expressed the belief that the only brake on the Allied advance would be Allied supply problems and this factor seems to be exerting itself in some measure in spite of herculean feats of supply organizations. When it is realized that the armored division uses thousands of gallons of petrol a day and that there are three with each of the American 1st and 3rd armies, the immensity of the problem becomes apparent, General Eisenhower is reported to have said.

Anglo-U.S. Reports Denied

Domei

BERLIN, April 1.—There are no American troops in Paderborn, Hagen and Muenster, according to an official announcement made by competent German military quarters Saturday afternoon. The Anglo-Americans reported to the effect that the Yankee troops had reached these three citie

CANADA AND AUSTRALIA OPPOSE VOTING SYSTEM

Both Dominions Strongly Against Balloting Method; Want Separate Votes

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 1.—Both Canada and Australia have raised strong objections against the system of voting of the nations at the forthcoming United Nations Conference on International Organization to be held on April 25 at San Francisco. If Australia is deprived of a separate vote, says a Canberra report, the Australian Government will not agree to allow nations that have taken no part in the war to have a vote at the conference.

Firmly believing that Australia would not be effectively heard if deprived of voting power, the Australian Government does not consider it as being unfair in asking for such a vote at San Francisco. It has been pointed out that if only one vote were allotted the British Empire nations, the delegates would have to interrupt the conference before every decision so that an agreement might be reached on how to vote at the conference.

Meanwhile, the Melbourne Sun's political correspondent asserted today that Australia is seeking a separate vote at the conference.

Backs Poland's Participation

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 31.—The Soviet Telegraph Agency in reviewing the question of Poland's participation at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco declared that on March 22, the Polish Provisional Government at Warsaw issued a statement to the Soviet, United States, British and Chungking Governments pointing out that to hold the conference at San Francisco without the participation of Poland would be unjust and a wholly unjustifiable insult to the Polish people, according to a Moscow report.

It said that the Polish Government expressed the hope that representatives of the Polish people and the Government would take part in the conference and that democratic Poland would occupy a worthy place in the commonwealth of the United Nations.

The same report said that according to information from reliable sources, the Soviet Government prior to this statement informed the United States and the British Governments, that should the reorganization of the Polish Government fail to be accomplished in the near future, representatives of the Polish Government in Warsaw should be invited to the conference since that Government executes powers throughout the territory of Poland and enjoys the support of the Polish people.

Meanwhile, American critics commenting on the Soviet voting proposal at the conference said that the smaller nations would be discriminated. They stated that Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Michigan Republican, who is one of the American delegates, is expected to oppose the idea at San Francisco as he insists on sovereign equality of states.

Settlement Not Easy

It is obvious, these critics stated, that the settlement of the problem will not be easy. They declare that the assembly as proposed at Dumbarton Oaks has no voting power and this question is currently academic.

There is also the consideration in connection with Britain and its Dominions. Britain has but one vote in the council but it has always been assumed that Canada and the other Dominions would each have a vote in the assembly.

An Associated Press from Washington said that there are indications that the American delegates may bulk at taking any active part before the question of voting is actually submitted at the San Francisco Conference. This is beside a Yalta agreement by President Roosevelt to support the Soviet proposal but delegates have been told by the President that they are to have a free hand at the conference. The whole question seems likely to be discussed in the Senate before the conference opens.

A London dispatch said that authoritative circles in London yesterday reflected surprise at a Washington announcement that the United States will seek a three vote parity with the Soviet Union at San Francisco. Although the Washington announcement indicated that the matter had been thrashed out at Yalta, British informed circles appeared to have heard only the Soviet side of the matter.

Chosen, Taiwan Peoples Honored With Gracious Imperial Rescript

His Majesty Enjoins Subjects to Work in Harmony, To Exert Utmost to Aid Imperial Rule Following Grant of Political Participation

In connection with the granting of the right of political participation to the peoples o Chosen and Taiwan which was put into effect on April 1, His Majesty the Emperor graciously promulgated an Imperial Rescript exhorting them to do their best to assist the Imperial Rule through their representatives in both Houses of the Imperial Diet.

The gracious Imperial Rescript follows:

"Chosen and Taiwan have for many years been under Our Rule and their civilization and assimilation have progressed steadily. We appreciate profoundly the no small contribution they have made toward prosecution of the present War.

"We have now ordered that the way be opened, for the inhabitants of Chosen and Taiwan to be represented in the Imperial Diet thereby enabling the common masses to take part in the government. We enjoin upon ye, Our subjects, to appreciate Our Will and working in harmony, to exert your utmost to aid Our Imperial Rule.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 1st day of the 4th month of the 20th year of Showa."

Counter-signed by all Ministers of State

Preparatory Steps Ended

The Government, it may be recalled, at the Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet in September, last year, clarified its intention of granting political rights to the people of Chosen and Taiwan and then established a special committee to make an investigation into the matter in order to formulate concrete measures concerning this policy.

Bills providing for the revision of the House of Peers Law and the House of Representatives Election Law which were elaborated on the basis of the reports submitted by the said committee were approved by the Privy Council and the 82nd Diet Session. Thus, in accordance with the Official Gazette issued on Sunday, the Government at once published the bills providing to revise the House of Peers Law and the House of Representatives Election Law and to abolish the committee which had concluded its task of investigating into the political treatment for the people of Chosen and Taiwan.

By virtue of this decision, Chosen and Taiwan will be represented in the House of Peers by seven and three members, respectively, by imperial nomination with the term service extending for seven years while Karafuto will have one representative from among the high taxpayers. The Imperial nomination of the 10 Upper House members from Chosen and Taiwan will be made within a few days while the "high-tax" representative from Karafuto will be elected at an ordinary election which will take place on September 30, next year.

By the revision of the House of Representatives Election Law, Chosen will obtain 23 seats in the Lower House, Taiwan five and Karafuto three. The election of these representatives will take place simultaneously with the general election to be held on September 28 next year.

Koiso Issues Statement

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso respectfully issued a statement in connection with the Imperial Rescript concerning the participation of Chosenese and Taiwanese in State policies. In his statement the Prime Minister referred to the boundless Imperial benevolence and to the unparalleled progress of industry, economy and culture of Chosen and Taiwan. He gave kind instructions to the Chosenese and Taiwanese to further enhance loyalty, thereby meeting the Imperial expectations.

TWO-THIRDS OF CREW LOST AS U.S. CARRIER IS SUNK

Sinking of Bismark Sea in Yiojima Battle Is Described By Survivors

Domei

LISBON, March 30.—Two-thirds of the crew of the United States aircraft carrier, Bismark Sea, were either killed or drowned when their ship was sent to the bottom by Japanese air action off Yiojima on February 21, survivors of the action reaching San Francisco yesterday said.

The Bismark Sea was attacked by about 50 Japanese planes immediately before sunrise on that day at a point 40 kilometers off Yiojima, the survivors said. The first bombs made direct hits on the carrier, which sank in one hour and 17 minutes.

During this time, the survivors revealed, there were four terrific explosions, of which the first was caused clearly by Japanese bombs. The rest of the explosions occurred inside the vessel, but it is unknown whether they were caused by Japanese bombs or whether they were blasts brought about by the first great explosion, they said.

Only two minutes passed between the first and second explosions, and the order to abandon ship was given in the period between. The fortunate survivors said that two-thirds of the crew were killed as a result of Japanese bombing and strafing or were drowned.

Will Fight to Last

Domei

LISBON, March 30.—There is nothing like the fighting spirit of the Japanese people, said a certain American Brigadier General who had been wounded in action against the Japanese, according to a dispatch from Bushnell, Utah.

The Brigadier General was commander of the artillery unit of the 25th Division at the time of the Guadalcanal Battle. Later he was transferred to Luzon.

The Brigadier General's opinion of the Japanese people follows:

"I have acquired the conviction that the Japanese people will fight heroically to the last. They are fanatics and their fighting spirit will increase the nearer we approach the Japanese mainland.

"The German forces will capitulate the moment they have realized that there is no other alternative open to them. But unlike the Germans the Japanese will never throw up their arms.

"The truth of this statement will be seen from the experiences gained in the Yiojima campaign. Depend upon it that it will not avail to hope that the morale of the Japanese Forces will deteriorate.

NEW ATTACKS LAUNCHED ON ZAMBOANGA INVADERS

Two Enemy Positions Taken by Nippon Units in Furious Counterthrusts

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, April 1.—Japanese Garrison Forces entrenched at Zamboanga on Mindanao Island, shortened their line in the northern mountainous area, and after completing all necessary preparations by March 25, struck out in a new vigorous offensive on the following day.

One Japanese Unit captured a part of the enemy position at 9 a.m. on March 26 by a single stroke, causing more than 60 casualties and blasting eight bivouacs and one barrack. On the following day, some 50 Japanese troops commanded by Lieutenant Matsumoto launched a smashing attack against enemy forces armed with 10 trench-mortars, and after furious thrusts and counterthrusts seized the enemy position. In the battle, the enemy side suffered casualties of more than 110

Cebu Invaders Blasted

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, April 1.—The enemy who landed near Cebu City on Cebu Island penetrated the airfield there with 10 tanks in the lead but on March 28 Japanese Air Units in a furious attack grimly set fire to the enemy supply dumps in the vicinity of the airfield.

Furthermore, in the waters facing Cebu they caught up with a fleet of transport vessels and damaged two medium sized vessels.

Taiwan Areas Attacked

Domei

TAIWAN BASE, March 31.—With 23 B-24's and 17 B-25's together with other bombers and fighter planes totalling in all over 50 planes, the enemy strafed military establishments and railways in the Shinchiku and Taihoku areas from 10 a.m. yesterday. The enemy fled to the south about 2 p.m.

15 B-29'S DOWNED IN RAID OVER WEST TOKYO AREA

30 Damaged; Sporadic Raids Made by 50 Bombers; Kyushu Raided Again

Approximately 50 B-29 bombers of the U.S. 21st Bomber Command based in the Marianas principally bombed the western area of Tokyo Metropolis for about one hour and a half from 2 a.m. on Monday. Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces in counterattacking operations shot down 15 of the raiders and damaged 30 others.

Entering by way of Sagami Bay the raiders singly or in twos dropped explosives, incendiaries and time bombs after they had released flare bombs. The enemy bombers were flying at an altitude of 3,000 to 4,000 meters. After carrying out sporadic raids the bombers fled by way of Suruga Bay one after the other.

Practically no damage was caused to important factories and facilities while other damage was slight.

Between 9:30 p.m. on Sunday and 2 a.m. the next day, six B-29's raided the Seto Inland Sea area. Meanwhile, a lone bomber appeared over Yamaguchi Prefecture.

170 B-29's Raid Kyushu

With the aim of covering the landing operations on the Okinawa Islands, some 170 B-29's appeared over various places in Kyushu and attempted to blast the airfields and other military installations there on Saturday morning. From about 10 a.m. the enemy air force began its attacks, but furiously counterattacked by the Japanese, all the raiders fled toward the sea about 11:40 a.m.

Since March 27, big formations of B-29's based at the Marianas have penetrated the skies over Kyushu three times. It can now be surmised that the enemy will intensify his aerial assaults against Kyushu with the progress of the Okinawa operations.

B-29's Drop Magnetic Mines

After the B-29 raid on Kyushu was over, bomb explosions were heard in some places. This was caused by magnetic mines dropped into the sea by the enemy aiming at the disruption of sea traffic.

The mines which are black and cylindrical, are about two feet and five inches in length with a diameter of one foot and weigh from 300 to 500 kilometers. It is suspended to large parachutes and at the time of the raid it was taken for an enemy soldier bailing out from a crashing plane.

Through the vigilance of the Army and civilian defense units these new tactics of the enemy, so laboriously conceived, caused no losses whatever. Some of the magnetic mines were dropped on land, but these too caused no damage.

ENEMY IN SHANTUNG HIT

Japanese Complete Spring Operations In March

Domei

TSINAN, March 31.—Japanese Army Forces, in their operations forestalling the enemy moves in the Shantung area which were commenced on January 10 inflicted heavy blows on the enemy everywhere and completed by the middle of March their operations with the following results:

Hostilities engaged in—313 times.
Number of enemy soldiers engaged in hostilities—74,924.
Various installations damaged—21.
Captured—5,974 dead and 2,265 prisoners.
War spoils—65 heavy and light machine guns, 3 trench mortars, 4,215 small firearms, 230 revolvers, 48 guns, 17,430 hand grenades, 21,000 rounds of various ammunitions, various other weapons and considerable quantities of supplies.

HEAVY OUTLAY STRESSED

Domei

LISBON, March 30.—The large scale operations against Japan to be opened in the near future would entail the transport of vast human and material resources calling for not less than 3,000,000 men and 3,600,000 tons of supplies in a month, Major General C. H. Kelsey, Commander of the U.S. Army Shipping Transportation, said at the sixth general meeting of the International Longshoremen's Union in San Francisco today, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

He continued by saying, "The United States has supplied perfect harbor and transport facilities to Britain. Compared to the conditions prevailing at the time of the European operations we must bear in mind that the situation in the Pacific war area is incomparably more acute."

Solemn Rituals Held At Palace Sanctuary On Jimmu Tennosai

On the occasion today of Jimmu Tennosai, national holiday set aside in memory of the first Emperor of Japan, His Majesty the Emperor will personally conduct solemn rites before the Sanctuary within the Imperial Palace. Ceremonies will commence early this morning with Prince Kintern Sanjo, Chief Master of Ceremonies, officiating. His Imperial Majesty will proceed before the Sanctuary at 10 a.m. and offer His prayers while the Imperial Princes of the Blood and Court officials concerned will also worship, following His Imperial Majesty. An Imperial Messenger will be dispatched to the Northeastern Imperial Mausoleum at Uneb, Nara Prefecture, to conduct elaborate rituals there.

1,400 ENEMY WARCRAFT USED IN OKINAWA BATTLE

Nimitz' Headquarters Reveals Details of Landing on Main Island

Domei

LISBON, April 1.—Concerning the landing on the main Okinawa island, Nimitz' headquarters issued the following communique today, according to a Guam dispatch:

"With the 24th Army Corps and the 3rd Marine Division as its main strength, the newly organized U.S. 15th Army invaded the west coast of the main Okinawa island in the Ryukyu group on the morning of April 1 (Tokyo time), this being the greatest amphibian operation undertaken in the Pacific war theater. The whole operation is under the command of R. A. Spruance, Commander of the U.S. 5th Fleet, while the amphibian operation is under the control of Richard K. Turner, Commander of the Pacific Fleet's Amphibian Forces. The Commander of the 5th Army is Lieutenant General Simon B. Buckner.

"Under cover of a bombardment and supported by carrier-borne planes the landing operation was carried out by warships of the 5th Fleet. The operations were also supported by the task forces of the British Pacific Fleet commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir Bernard Rolling, which attacked the Japanese positions on the Sakijima islands.

"The commander of the 24th Army Corps is Major General John R. Hodge and that of the 3rd Marine Division, Major General Roy S. Geiger.

"Prior to the attack on the main Okinawa island, an operation was made against the Kerama Archipelago which lies west of the southern tip of the main Okinawa island, on and after March 26. In this preliminary operation Rear Admiral Leyland directed the amphibian forces while the landing troops belonging to the 77th Division were under the command of Major General Bruce.

"Rear Admiral O. H. Brandy Commander of the units supporting the amphibian forces, took part in the Kerama operations.

"Rear Admiral Marc Mitscher is directing the 1st Aircraft Carrier Task Forces of the Pacific Fleet in the Okinawa operations.

"More than 1,400 warcraft are taking part in the operations.

"Naval air forces based on the South Pacific area as well as the 20th Air Force are giving strategic support to the Okinawa operations.

Nimitz Admits Blow

Domei

LISBON, March 31.—Headquarters of Admiral Chester Nimitz, according to a dispatch from Guam Island, yesterday issued a communique which announced that the Japanese Air Force and Torpedo Flotilla had attacked the American task force at night from March 28 till 29.

The communique briefly mentioned the fact of the attack upon the task force but said absolutely nothing about the extent of the damage sustained by the American task force.

Flynn Arrives in Paris

Domei

LISBON, March 31.—Edward J. Flynn, President Roosevelt's personal emissary, arrived in Paris today from Rome en route to the United States, according to a Paris report. An American embassy spokesman denied the reports that Flynn would confer with President General Charles de Gaulle and other French leaders.

41 OTHER WARSHIPS ARE ADDED TO TOLL OF OKINAWA ENEMY

Imperial Forces Now Furiously Battling Against Landed Invaders, I.H.Q. Announces

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3 p.m. April 2

"1—The enemy forces landed on the area extending from the neighborhood of Kitadani to the vicinity of Cape Zampa in the southwestern part of the main island of Okinawa at about 10 a.m. on April 1 and are now continuously reinforcing their troops.

"Our Forces stationed there are counterattacking the enemy and are now engaging in furious battle.

"2—Of the losses inflicted on the enemy warships, those that have become known later follow:

SUNK:
4 Cruisers
1 Transport
3 Warships of Unidentified Category
16 Landing Transports

SUNK or DAMAGED:
2 Aircraft Carriers
1 Battleship

DAMAGED:
2 Aircraft Carriers
1 Battleship
1 Oil Tanker or Aircraft Carrier
1 Cruiser
2 Destroyers
5 Transports
2 Warships of Unidentified Category."

Engaged in Fierce Battle

U.S. forces commenced landing operations on Kamiyamajima and Maejima on the morning of March 31 as well as the southern part of the main Okinawa island on the following morning.

At about 7 a.m. on Sunday the main body of the U.S. forces appeared in the waters west of Kateno and opened up a fierce assault. At 10 a.m., the enemy landed at a point north of Kuwae, about five kilometers south of Kateno, under the cover of fleet bombardment and air bombing, while other enemy forces landed on Kamiyamajima and Maejima.

Counterattacking the invaders, the Japanese Forces on the spot are now engaged in furious battles.

Meanwhile, Japanese air and sea forces achieved additional war results, namely, 15 warcraft sunk or damaged including one aircraft carrier, two battleships or cruisers, two cruisers, four destroyers, five warships of unknown category, and one transport. Since the enemy commenced his Okinawa operations or, in other words, in a period of less than 10 days, the Japanese have sunk or damaged a total of 105 hostile warcraft.

Consisting of battleships and cruisers, powerful U.S. task forces are supplying in the waters in the vicinity of the main Okinawa island and about 100 to 200 transports are believed to be cruising at the rear of these forces.

Establish Gun Positions

Following up the concentric bombings and bombardment on the main Okinawa island, the U.S. forces concentrated in the waters west of Kateno around 7 a.m. on Sunday while other enemy units were assembled off Minatogawa on the southern coast of the island. Under intense bombardment and bombing attacks, the enemy forces subsequently started landings and by 10 a.m. the same day, occupied an area north of Kuwae, a point five kilometers south of Kateno. The enemy has not yet landed on the Minatogawa area. Bitter fighting is now underway between the Japanese and the invading forces.

Meanwhile, more enemy transports have appeared off Kateno apparently to reinforce the troops already landed and the battle on the island is growing in intensity minute by minute.

In the meantime, a part of the enemy forces which landed on Kamiyamajima and Maejima on Saturday morning immediately established four heavy gun positions and have already started trial shots.

Prior to the latest landing operations, the enemy on March 25 landed on Zamami, Tokashiki, and Aka islands of the Kerama Group to prepare for the subsequent landing on the main Okinawa island while concentrating a growing number of transports from the Ulithi and

(Continued on Page 2 Col 4)

U.S. CONGRESS PROBING SERIOUS FOOD SITUATION

Committee Named to Investigate Particularly Into Black Market Dealings

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 30.—Due to the serious food situation prevailing in the United States, both Houses of Congress today are conducting an investigation paying special attention to black marketing, according to a Washington report.

The investigation committee is headed by Representative Clinton P. Anderson, New Mexico Democrat. It was also revealed that Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard told the Senate committee that an increase in ceiling prices of meat actually might cut supplies for ranchers might hold back their animals for better prices.

Feed America First

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 29.—"Feed America First" became the slogan in the American Congress in view of the possibility of a general lack of meat in the world, which has furthermore reduced the chances for increased shipments to England, according to a Washington dispatch. The United States Food Commission has already suggested that these shipments should be suspended for the months of April, May and June.

Simultaneously a warning has been issued to the American people that the present lack of meat will probably grow still worse during the spring and summer, and that there is little hope of any improvement until the autumn.

Decreasing Meat Consumption

It was reported by the Svenka Dagbladet quoting a Reuter report from Washington that the President is expected to order a strong decrease on the vital consumption of meat and fat in the United States and an order already has been sent to the army to reduce its prewar food claims. This unavoidable consequence of the food crisis is caused by the promises of food deliveries to the other countries, in addition to the increase in the activity of the black market.

Observers said that it would give a very bad impression in Allied countries if the people there got the opinion that the United States refused to fulfill its international obligations in order not to reduce its own high living standard and such a development might cause disagreeable consequences at the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco.

The report further stated that it became possible that the American deliveries of food to Europe may be suspended for three months to come. The Food Commission asked that Britain and the "liberated" states in Europe should have to be removed from the list of receivers during April, May and June.

A conflict between the departments of the Government has started owing to the fact that the demand of meat, sugar and fat in American considerably surpasses the estimated supply. The Food Commission points out that shipments to Britain and Europe must be suspended in order to avoid lack in the home country and the American army. The State Department, however, protested against such an action as they fear that the United States' influence at the San Francisco Conference may be weakened.

It is believed that a temporary restriction on the civilian ration at home might be put in order to release some food for deliveries abroad as far as possible but it is believed that President Roosevelt will undoubtedly interfere with it before any definite decision is taken.

The Neue Zuercher Zeitung's London correspondent reports that the American decision to reduce Lend-Lease meat deliveries for the British to one-eighth of the present amount beginning April was not unexpected as it was rumored. However, British Minister of Food John Llewellin recently declared that nearly all important British food stocks have been reduced to the minimum as hundreds of million pounds of foodstuff have been sent to the liberated countries from English reserves.

Reducing Meat Ration

It is hoped that the official foodstock estimates will be published soon in order to reduce the American agitation about the allegedly enormous British foodstuff stocks. It is assumed that the English meat ration which has been maintained during the years will now soon be reduced. The calory content of the British civilian food is nearly identical to the prewar standard.

Owing to the food's composition, the scientific regulation of the workers' food has been improved, compared to the prewar days, as they are healthier. But the fact that the American meat ration, which is still one-third larger than the British is, to be reduced one-eighth, aroused bitterness as the American consumption of other foodstuffs is much bigger than the British.

The comparison of the Anglo-American's 1943 consumption illustrates this point: Milk and cheese 4964; poultry 1927.6; eggs 2341; oil and fats 2844; sugar 6584; nuts and dried beans 5.6 and 19.3 and tomatoes and fresh fruits 75 and 207. This comparison also shows that the American civilian consumption may be considerably reduced without harming the peoples' health.

It has been expected that the American public would have made sacrifices more willingly for the European famine relief. London hardly understands the American protests against the slightly reduced meat ration. The American meat consumption could save much more without harming the soldier's efficiency, as everybody knows that the American standard is much higher than the British, not only from the pay viewpoint, but also from the relative meat, fruit and sugar rations.

OPA Agencies in U.S. Charged by Senator Of Aiding Profiteers

Special to The Nippon Times

LISBON, April 1.—Several hundred agencies of the U.S. Office of Price Administration in the areas where the food shortage is acute were charged by Senator Elbert Thomas, Utah Democrat, who is the chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, of aiding the black marketeers throughout the country, according to a Washington report.

MANPOWER BILL HITS SNAG

U.S. Senate Postpones Deliberations; Stiff Opposition Seen

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 31.—The U.S. Senate has postponed until next week the voting on the compromised Manpower Control Bill which already has the approval of the House, says a Washington report. Fresh opposition to the bill developed yesterday when it was assailed by the United Mine Workers and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Meanwhile, opposition continues to mount against the "Work or Jail" Manpower Bill which some Congressmen already have written off as dead. Nevertheless, Senator Alben Barkley, Kentucky Democrat, is fighting for the measure, and he is attempting to persuade absent Senators to return to Washington in time for the vote. Barkley thinks that the vote will be taken either on Monday or Tuesday.

Opponents of the bill are also busy and they are counting on letters and telegrams from voters back home to round up still more opposition during the weekend.

Observers said that the fate of the measure is likely to depend on the speed of the American advancing armies in Germany. The big Allied victories are given as one reason why the Senate has become cool toward the legislation.

RECOGNIZES POLISH REGIME

Yugoslavia to Establish Diplomatic Ties With Warsaw Poles

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, March 31.—Jugoslav Premier Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch announced today at the Cabinet meeting that his Government has recognized the Polish Provisional Government at Warsaw and that it has decided to establish diplomatic relations with that Government, reports a Belgrade dispatch. It said that the appointment of a Yugoslav Minister to the Polish Government is to be made shortly.

At the same meeting, the Cabinet appointed the Yugoslav delegation to the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco and also the diplomatic envoys to a number of Allied countries.

Spanish Ambassador Quits

Special to the Nippon Times

MADRID, March 31.—The Duke of Alba, Spanish Ambassador to London, has resigned his post. The reason for his resignation is unknown. However, London diplomatic observers believe that his resignation marks the beginning of an open rebellion against the Franco Government. It is also said that other Spanish diplomatic representatives might resign their posts.

Spanish Envoy Named

Domei

LISBON, March 30.—Manuel Aznar Zubigaray has been appointed as a minister extraordinary attached to the Spanish Embassy in Washington by the Spanish Government, according to a Madrid report. He was a war correspondent on the Allied side in the last World War and in recent years was the military critic of the Arriba, organ of the Falangist Party. He wrote a book called "The Second World War."

U.S. AMBITION TO RULE WORLD COMES TO FORE

Authorities Demanding Permanent Possession of Bases in Pacific

Domei

LISBON, March 31.—The imperialistic ambition of the United States to dominate the world after the end of the current war by means of establishing permanent bases in the Pacific area has been brought to the fore, particularly at the time when the "United Nations" conference at San Francisco is near. In this connection, a Reuter correspondent in Washington reported on March 29 that the American Government authorities will undoubtedly demand permanent bases for the American forces in the Pacific area after the termination of the war.

Revealing the plans now being pushed forward by the U.S. Government in its attempt to realize its inordinate ambition, the correspondent said:

The United States, by permanently occupying Yiojima, plans to formulate a triangle with two other bases at Guam and the Minamitorishima Island. Other islands including Truk, the Caroline Islands, the Marshalls, the Marianas and the Palao group are also in the minds of the American authorities as places fit for establishing bases. Particularly, Truk Island as the best anchorage in the Pacific area will become the "Singapore" for the United States replacing Pearl Harbor.

The Washington authorities are now preparing for the conference concerning the mandatory administration of colonies scheduled to take place in the middle of April, prior to the convening of the San Francisco conference. In view of the American maneuvers, the bases in various islands in the Pacific will be undoubtedly placed under mandatory administration although they may be used by other countries as well.

At the forthcoming conference in relation with the mandatory administration of colonies, another issue on the agenda will be that concerning minor colonies whose inhabitants are not ready to assume self-government. The latter colonies, therefore, will be best placed under the jurisdiction of joint administrative committees comprising representatives of all the colonials. Most probably, three committees of this kind will be installed in the Pacific area, four in Africa and one in the Caribbean Islands area.

Thus, the fact that the United States schemes to dominate the world taking advantage of the inevitable collapse of the British Empire has been brought to light.

British Want Truk Island

Domei

LISBON, March 31.—The Army and Navy Journal, a popular American magazine on military affairs, yesterday reported on the public opinion current in Britain favoring the capture of Truk Island as a base for the British Pacific Fleet, says a Washington dispatch.

The magazine ascribed the comparative inactivity of the British fleet to the lack of adequate operational bases and said that the British fleet must be so organized as was the United States Pacific fleet by Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the same fleet. That is to say, according to the Army and Navy Journal, the British fleet should be accompanied by a fleet train comprised of repair ships, tankers, supply ships and others. It also needs an indefinite number of cargo boats and tankers and for this reason, imperatively needs an operational base.

The journal went on to say that, therefore, it is natural that Britain should attempt to make a base of Truk Island and moreover, to claim some strategic islands of the Dutch East Indies and try to recapture Shonan. It added that Truk Island was still under the control of the Japanese Garrison.

Proving War Criminals

Domei

LISBON, April 1.—The Anti-Axis Committee for the Investigation of War Criminals has set up a small committee in Chungking to investigate war criminals in East Asia, it has been announced according to a London report today. Such investigations have also been conducted through other agencies others than through this committee which will undertake in particular investigation of various data and information relative to war criminals in Japan.

F.I.C. Time Revised

Domei

HANOI, March 31.—It was announced that from April 1, French Indo-China time will be set ahead one hour to conform with Japan. It may be recalled that before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, there was a two hours' difference between Japan time and French Indo-China time but the Government-General toward the latter part of 1942 set the time ahead by one hour.

Smashing Air Attack on Enemy Battleships Near Kerama Islands Is Vividly Described

By K. Kawaguchi
Of the Military Press Corps

CERTAIN BASE.—With grim determination to smash the enemy task forces which appeared in the waters near the Kerama Islands, Japanese Tenzan torpedo planes and Suisei bombers took off from a certain base before daybreak on a certain day, and with accurate hits sank three enemy battleships and scored a sure hit on another.

Giving an account of the Japanese attack on the enemy task forces, Lieutenant Ishizaka said, "On the surface of the water at XX nautical miles south of the Kerama islands, two groups of enemy task forces were seen. Determined to smash the enemy surface craft, we hopped off from a certain base. Thick banks of clouds hung in the skies as, maintaining a certain altitude, we cruised on. Just then, the burning red sun began to rise through the thick fog.

"Presently we arrived at our destination, when two Grummans suddenly pounced upon my plane. I managed to dive below the clouds, but there again, I met several Grummans heading toward my plane. Sure of finding the enemy task forces somewhere nearby, I turned around. Through a rift in clouds, I saw three large battleships, trailing white streaks of foam in their wake. To the left, I saw another battleship listing heavily due to a torpedo hit scored by a Japanese plane.

"The enemy warships began to fire madly, but nothing daunted, I managed to dive through the thick barrage. Taking aim, I dropped a bomb which hit the stern of the enemy battleship, and a column of fire rose. Witnessing the living inferno below, I headed my plane homeward, saying aloud, 'Wash your decks clean and wait for me. I'll come every day'."

41 Other Warships Are Added to Toll Of Okinawa Enemy

(Continued From Page 1)

Kossoru bases.

In violent attacks against the hostile task forces, the Japanese Air and Naval Forces had by the close of March sunk or damaged as many as 90 enemy ships as was made public in the Imperial Headquarters' communiques. Sunday's announcement added another 15 enemy ships blasted to the already long list of appalling tolls. Reports from the front say that, moreover, 25 pillars of flames and one explosion were observed in the course of the operation, proving that actual losses inflicted on the enemy were greater than those officially announced.

Sink of Warships

The great feat of sinking five large enemy warships and damaging five others in the waters near the Kerama Islands from 6:20 to 6:40 a.m. on March 27 was accomplished by nine members of the Bukoku Air Unit and two of the Sekishin Air Unit. Moreover, three medium enemy warships were sunk instantaneously and another damaged west of Naha between 6:20 and 6:35 a.m. on March 28 by six members of the Sekishin Air Unit.

The nine men of the Bukoku Air Unit are Lieutenant Tatsuro Hirokmori, Commander of the Unit, Sublieutenant Kazumitsu Hayashi, Sublieutenant Koso Kiyomune, Sergeant Major Tokashi Iuku, Sergeant Eiichi Ideta, Sergeant Osamu Imanishi, Sergeant Kan Shimada, Sergeant Katsuro Konno, and Corporal Sadao Ohira.

The two men of the Sekishin Air Unit are Sergeant Hiroshi Hasegawa and Corporal Shinobu Mitake. The war results obtained by those 11 heroes were ascertained by a scout plane manned by Captain Anzai and Sergeant Hori.

The six men of the Sekishin Air Unit are Sublieutenant Kunishiro Tsurumi, Sublieutenant Kengo Kumimiya, Sergeant Kenji Aoki, Corporal Yoshizumi Yoshino, Corporal Hiroo Minaka, and Lance-Corporal Kinkei Kanazawa.

Big Results Confirmed

Great results have been scored by the Army Special Attack Corps in the fighting in the Southwestern Islands area.

Reports by Japanese escort planes returning to their base have confirmed the fact that the Army Special Attack Unit which hurtled into a group of enemy escort carriers at about 4 a.m. on March 26, sank a large carrier believed to have been a converted cruiser. It has also been confirmed that, in addition, several large and medium carriers and battleships were sunk or damaged in the same attack.

Between the night of March 28 and March 31, Army Special Attack Units scored the following confirmed results: At 1:45 a.m. on March 29, a large warship of unidentified category was heavily damaged and set ablaze off Nago Bay in Okinawa Island. Also after 1 a.m. on the same day two columns of fire were observed in the same locality. At 3:56 a.m. on the same day, two pillars of flame were seen in the Nakajiro Bay region on the same island. At 2:47 a.m. on March 30, a warship of unidentified category was instantaneously sunk near the southern tip of the Kerama Islands. In addition, one pillar of flame was seen and a huge explosion heard at the same time.

Meanwhile, two planes of the Army Special Attack Corps set ablaze one warship of unidentified category in waters around the Kerama Islands. On the same morning, in waters north of the islands, four columns of fire were seen at about 2 a.m. four at 2:30 a.m., one after 4 a.m., two at 5:30 a.m. and two after 6 a.m. South of the islands there were five columns of fire one at 3 a.m., two after 3 a.m. one after 4 a.m. and one after 5 a.m. Off Minatogawa on the south side of the main Okinawa Island two pillars of flame were observed at 3 a.m., and one at 5 a.m. The grand total viewed from the land was 21 pillars of fire. These columns of flame were accompanied by violent explosions, but the region was covered by a thick blanket of fog at the time, and although they were believed to have been caused by Army airmen, the results were not confirmed in terms of vessels sunk or damaged.

On March 31, a transport was heavily damaged and set ablaze. At about 3 p.m. of the same day, observers on land saw planes of the Special Attack Corps plunge into two vessels of unidentified category and sink instantly amid vast pillars of water.

CHIANG URGES CHINA YOUTH TO SACRIFICE LIBERTIES

Says Future of Country Is In Their Hands and They Can Save Land From Ruin

Calling upon the young men of the Chungking-controlled areas of China to forego their personal liberties in order to promote the success of the revolution, Chiang Kai-shek delivered an address on March 29, the day set aside in their honor, according to a Chungking broadcast.

"The future of our country is in the hands of you young men of China who are our children or brothers, "emphasized Chiang. "All the people are hoping very great things of the students and other young men who are fighting at various fronts.

"The revolution of the Kuomintang which aims at the construction of a modern State in China, will save China from ruin. An end will be made of all the obstacles which stand in the way of the revolution. When we come forth victorious from the present war which may be represented as the last of the series of those obstacles in our way, we shall achieve the realization of the Three People's Principle.

"All educated young men are called upon to forego their liberties as individuals at the present stage of the situation. When the revolution is over, China will find herself at a stage where she will be a State based on the principle of a nation as a family with all members on a footing of equality. Then it will be possible for China to hope to continue in being such a state in the midst of a world in conflict.

"Herein is the aim of our resolution. Herein lies the basis of our conviction which has thus far enabled us to continue the struggle of resistance. In order for us to realize this purpose it is absolutely necessary for the young men of China to sacrifice their liberties, to obey the military, and do their appointed work satisfactorily.

"In conclusion, you young men of China must be deeply conscious of the motive which caused you to take up arms. Once you have joined the volunteer corps, you have to transcend yourselves. I earnestly hope that every young man in China will sacrifice his very life in order to perform his duty to the State."

Treviso Heavily Bombed

Domei

BERNE, March 31.—The ancient bishop's town of Treviso after the latest American bombing raids during the Holy Week is the most damaged of all north Italian towns, an official announcement stated today. Four-fifths of Treviso's houses were destroyed. While half of Treviso was razed to the ground, following the bombing raids made on Good Friday in 1944. The city now received its coup de grace by the raids of American bombers during the Holy Week this year.

Envoy Presents Credentials

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 31.—The new Turkish Ambassador to Rumania yesterday presented his credentials to Rumanian King Michael, according to a Bucharest report.

LABOR PARTY OPPOSES NEW CHURCHILL CABINET

Other Groups Also Against 'All-Nation' Gov't.-Favor Return To Party Politics

By Arrangement With the Asahi

BERLIN, March 31.—There is a growing tendency among the British Laborites to oppose the "all-nation" Government under Prime Minister Winston Churchill—a disturbing factor which has become noticeable with the rapid developments in the European war situation.

The center of the question is whether or not the present Churchil Cabinet will be able to survive as a coalition Cabinet enjoying the support of all British political parties. A far-reaching repercussion was provoked, it may be recalled, when Prime Minister Churchill, speaking at the convention of the Conservative Party on March 15, stated that if he was to organize a new Cabinet before the forthcoming general election, he was disposed to pick men from all factions, irrespective of their party affiliation, in order to give it an "all-nation" character.

Churchill's statement was a direct challenge to the various political parties because the Labor and Liberal Parties and the Commonwealth Party, the only opposition party at present, had entered into an agreement individually to fight the general election which is to take place immediately following the close of the war in Europe. That is to say, they all favor the return to the prewar party politics. Under such circumstances, it was natural that London political circles were greatly disturbed by Churchill's statement.

The question is quite simple if all parties are uniformly opposed to the proposed organization of another "all-nation" Government by Churchill, but there exists an unmistakable divergence of opinion between the party members and the present Cabinet members who represent them and this fact is providing a golden opportunity of which Churchill can make a political capital. And a large portion of the problem depends on the attitude of the Labor Party.

Bevin's Attitude Watched

At present, the attitude of Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service, is being watched with profound interest while some think that he may follow Churchill's policy. A stormy atmosphere pervades the Labor Party, with the possibility of a break-up of the Party as at the time of the end of the last World War when Ramsay MacDonald and his followers withdrew from the Labor Party.

Those who will most likely side with Churchill among the non-Party Cabinet members are Minister of Transport Lord Leathers, Minister of Reconstruction Lord Woolton, Minister of Supply Sir Andrew Rae Duncan and Secretary of State for War Sir James Grigg.

In the Conservative Party, as well, restlessness and agitation, the like of which has not been witnessed since the outbreak of the European War, are now brewing. Such a tendency has been caused by the rightist elements of the Party who are dissatisfied with Churchill's excessive concession to the Soviet Union.

Several persons are mentioned as possible successors to Prime Minister Churchill. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, tops the list of candidates mentioned to the Prime Ministership. Next comes Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Then come Richard Butler, President of the Board of Education, and Robert S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Outside the Government Party the men who are considered most likely to be called to the Prime Ministership are Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service, and Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production.

Nothing will come out of all this talk about who will be the organizer of the next Cabinet as the consequence of Prime Minister Churchill's statement about the organization of a fresh National Cabinet. It seems to be the policy of Prime Minister Churchill to organize a new National Cabinet taking advantage of a partial resignation of the Cabinet which will be the natural consequence of the end to which the conflict in Europe has been brought for the time being.

The National Cabinet in the mind of Prime Minister Churchill is one in the nature of helper. It is under this National Cabinet that the Churchill Government will hold a general election and stabilize the political situation in Britain. The Conservative Party might gain as the result of a general election. But that would not preclude the party pitting itself against the Labor Party. From this it may be concluded that there will be less and less political equilibrium in Britain no matter what may be done to give a new turn to the situation.

Forces of Azad Hind Scoring Great Results On Burma Frontlines

Domei

BURMA FRONTLINE BASE, April 1.—Frontline reports reveal the activities and the brilliant results being achieved by the Indian National Army in Burma in carrying out surprise night attacks in close concert with the Imperial Forces. On March 14 one unit of the Indian National Army set out from their base in the middle of the night and attacking Pinbim, which forms a strategic point in the supply route to Meiktila, from two sides successfully carried out a surprise raid, putting the enemy into wild disorder. Furthermore, another unit occupied Thaunjin, about 20 kilometers southeast of Nyaungu following a sudden attack.

BRITAIN HOLDING ELECTION

Various Parties Clarify Platforms At Rally Meetings

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 1.—With the approach of the general election in Britain, the Cooperative Party at a meeting held at Scarburg voted in favor of limiting the ages of parliamentary candidates to 65, says a London report. One woman delegate declared that 350 of the present 615 members of Parliament are between the ages of 50 and 70 and she suggested that some of the older ones should retire.

At the same meeting, the conferees rejected by overwhelming majority the proposal to include Communists, Commonwealth supporters and Liberals in a united front against the Conservatives.

In Liverpool, a Communist leader called for a national unity after the war but he made it clear that he wanted to see the national government dominated by labor.

The Commonwealth Party also meeting in Liverpool agreed to spend more than £27,000 during 1945 on the reorganization of the Party for what one delegate described as "the stroke in ushering in the new world."

Gandhi Arrives in Bombay

Domei

LISBON, March 31.—Mohandas K. Gandhi arrived in Bombay today to attend a meeting with the trustees of the Kosturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund, according to a dispatch from that city. Traveling third class as usual, the nationalist leader alighted from his train at a grade crossing outside Bombay in order to avoid demonstrations, the dispatch said. Although his visit was concerned primarily with the Fund—established in the name of his late wife for the benefit of Indian women—Gandhi was expected to receive a few leaders of the Congress Party, including Khan Abdul Gaffar, the "frontier Gandhi," the dispatch continued, which added that he also will likely see the editors assembled for meetings of the standing committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors conference and the Eastern Newspaper Society.

Soviets Pressing Rumania

Domei

GENEVA, March 31.—Moscow is determined to wind up the case of Rumania as quickly as possible and for this reason it is up to the Groza Government to see that the Rumanian people make a "request" to be included in the union of states of the Soviet Union, states a special article in the Time and Tide, according to a London report. It said that the Kremlin is planning to achieve its aim without being seriously hampered by the Anglo-Americans.

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ALL-OUT STAND ORDERED REICH NATION BY HITLER

No German Now Permitted to Abandon Position or Evacuate Home Freely

Domei

BERLIN, April 1.—The Nazi Party Central Office issued tonight a proclamation to the German people stating that no German is permitted from tonight to abandon his position or evacuate his home without the express orders of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler himself.

The proclamation follows:

"National Socialists, Germans.

"After the collapse of 1918 we dedicated our lives entirely to fight for the right to live of our people. Now the hour of supreme test has come. The danger of new slave which is threatening our people demands our supreme exertion. From now on this is the order—fight against the enemy who has penetrated into the Reich in a struggle which has to be waged everywhere and with the utmost determination and ruthlessness.

"Gauleiten and Kreisleiten (Gauleiten a province and Kreis is a provincial district) and leaders of all political or other organizations must fight within their respective Gaus or Kreis.

"Do or die. Anybody who leaves his Gaus without the Fuehrer's express order or when it is attacked by the enemy and who does not fight to the last breath is a scoundrel and he will be outlawed as a deserter and treated accordingly.

"Lift up our hearts and overcome all waverings. There is only one watchword left—conquer or die. Long live Adolf Hitler!"

TO RESTORE PLANTS

Repairs Planned in Order to Maintain Production

In view of the urgency of rehabilitating speedily the medium and small industries which have been damaged or wrecked due to enemy air raids, the Central Society of the Commercial and Industrial Corporation, on Thursday, made some suggestions with regard to the reconstruction of damaged industrial facilities to the authorities concerned. Some of these suggestions follow:

The damaged machinery should be examined and repaired as quickly as possible so that productive activities be resumed. The removal of medium and small factories should be done not independently, but in relation with the removal of other factories cooperating with the former. In case of the removal of factories, the Government should be responsible for the selection of the place where they are to be transferred, construction of buildings and transportation. Some measures, however, must be devised so that damaged or wrecked factories can remain at the same place in order to maintain productive capacity.

4 Banks Merged

The Seventeenth Bank of Fukuoka Prefecture, Chikuho Bank, Kaho Bank, and the Fukuoka Savings Bank have been amalgamated as the Fukuoka Bank, capitalized at ¥25,000,000. Shinkyo Nagao, president of the Nishi Nippon Newspaper Company, was elected president of the new bank at the inaugural meeting of shareholders held on March 30. The new institution will start its business on April 1.

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TOKYO WILL CULTIVATE RAID DEVASTATED AREAS

Authorities Draft Plans to Enable People to Grow Vegetables on Empty Land

Those portions of Tokyo which have been razed to the ground during air raids or from which the residents have moved elsewhere for shelter from air raids will be brought under cultivation on a mass scale, according to a decision reached on March 28 at a meeting of representatives of the Metropolis the army, and public and semi-public organizations including the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, held at the Greater East Asia Hall.

Regarding the question of land ownerships, land leases and surface rights which are involved, it was been decided that it should be left in the hands of the authorities of the Metropolis who will solve it on their own responsibility in a way satisfactory to all parties.

The work of bringing the devastated and uninhabited areas of the Metropolis under cultivation will be commenced early in April by the Metropolis with the assistance of the Army and the organizations interested in the advancement of the welfare of the inhabitants of the Metropolis.

Where there are neighborhood or block associations or factories in the neighborhood of devastated or uninhabited portions of the Metropolis, they will assume the responsibility of seeing that these portions are under cultivation. Where there are no such association or factories, it will devolve upon the people inhabiting the fringe of these areas to bring them under the plough.

It has been arranged for civic organizations, public offices, and the Army to take in hand the cultivation of those portions of the devastated or uninhabited areas which are located in the heart of the Metropolis if it is agreeable to them.

It is possible that there are no organizations or individuals willing to undertake the cultivation of the devastated or uninhabited parts of the Metropolis. In such a case the authorities of the Metropolis will insure that the heads of the wards shall have charge of the lands involved and that the ward offices shall see to the cultivation of these lands by students who have been mobilized for the purpose.

All neighborhood and block associations which are registered at the ward offices will be entitled, to the use of the lands involved in the devastated or uninhabited areas of the Metropolis.

Pumpkins above all other vegetables will be grown when the devastated or uninhabited parts of the Metropolis are brought under the plough. The seeds will be given to the planters by the ward offices free of charge. Pig and chicken-raising will be encouraged wherever possible.

The officials in the agricultural department of the Metropolis and the students of agricultural colleges and universities will direct the effort to bring the ravaged or uninhabited portions of the Metropolis under cultivation.

As for the necessary fertilizer it will be provided by the Metropolis, and as a matter of principle the crops will go to those who have grown them.

To Work on Farms

The cabinet at its meeting on March 30 approved the principle to be followed by the Government in getting those who have moved from the principal cities for safety from air raids to engage in the production of foodstuffs.

The principle will be applied for the time being to those who will evacuate the Keihin, Nagoya, and Hanshin areas.

Following the Cabinet meeting, the Board of Information issued a statement on the action taken at the meeting. The statement in part follows:

"The Government has decided to adopt the necessary measures for meeting the needs of the dispersion of the populations of the principal cities. In addition to seeing that those who leave these cities will be absorbed in agricultural life through their relatives living in the agricultural villages, the Government will take other steps designed to promote the return of those city dwellers who leave their places of residence for safety to agriculture with a view to making a contribution toward the increase of the production of foodstuffs.

"For the time being the dwellers in the Keihin area willing to move will be urged to go to the Hokkaido, the Tohoku district and the Kanto-Shinetsu district, those in the city of Nagoya to the Tokai-Hokuriku district and a part of the Kanto-Shinetsu district, and those in the Hanshin area to the Kinki district, the Chugoku district, and a part of the Tokai-Hokuriku district.

"Those city dwellers who move in order to engage in agriculture will be grouped according to the areas from which they come and to their occupations and will be placed on agricultural projects.

"For them, quarters will be found at temples, national schools, and other public buildings pending the construction of houses for their occupancy."

Memorial Rites Held For Air Raid Victims In Tokyo at Asakusa

Memorial services for the victims of the atrocious enemy air raids on Tokyo were solemnized at the Dempoin Monastery in Asakusa Park on Sunday under the sponsorship of the Japan Wartime Religious Service Association. Ryojun Omori, chief priest of the Senso Temple, Asakusa, generally known as the Asakusa Kwannon Temple, which was burned down in the March 10th air raid, officiated. General Toshizo Nishio, Governor of Tokyo-Metropolis, high Government officials, and many others attended.

News and Views

Battle of Medical Science

It is a well-known fact that the problem of military medical science is of extreme significance in a protracted war such as in the present great struggle. Since the fighting strength of the home front has much to do with the trend of the war situation, the maintenance of the health of the whole nation is highly essential for the increase of the fighting power. In this connection, medical science has made marked strides since the outbreak of the present war, as can be seen in the rediscovery by scientists of the value of penicilin.

Although penicilin was first discovered by Dr. Flemmings of England about ten years ago, its actual value was only recently recognized by the public due to the energetic efforts expended in its study by the whole medical world during the past one or two years.

In its productive field, the United States went one step ahead of penicilin's discoverer, Britain, by putting all her efforts in a large-scale production of this medicine. However, this product is still being restricted to military use with practically no possibility of its being released for the consumption by the general public. Therefore, America created substitutes in the form of Viviciilin and Hyphae. However, both substitute products are of inferior grade and incomparable in effectiveness with the original penicilin which is the result of the segregation of pure pencilin from feeding stuff, with the former containing green fungi of penicilin while the latter contains the germ of penicilium in its feeding stuff.

Japan's researches in the study and nurturing of penicilin was taken up by our army and navy medical colleges and also by the Tohoku Imperial University and the drug produced from penicilium notatum in Japan is said to be superior to that discovered in Britain. On the other hand, a new penicilin has been discovered which was found to be effective against Gramm's negative fungi while the British and American penicilin is entirely ineffective against Gramm's negative fungi. As the new penicilin upon its discovery was extremely virulent, it was first thought to be unusable as a medical drug, but since then a chemical process which does away with this virulency has been discovered thus making penicilin produced in Japan a panacea of incomparable potentiality.

Large scale production of penicilin is impossible as the chemical structure of penicilin has not been defined as yet. It is still in a small scale stage, being cultivated in small test tubes filled with feeding stuff. Therefore, in this race for the production of penicilin, Japan is in an extremely favorable position since her population is highly dextrous in this type of work.

Praising the curative qualities of penicilin, the Associated Press in its New York dispatch carried a long report of the U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin for March on the results of penicilin prescribed for the treatment of syphilis in its initial stage, and quoted penicilin as the most effective cure for this disease. Since penicilin must be used for the treatment of venereal disease among the soldiers of the disorderly American forces, it is only natural that this effective drug cannot be released for civilian use no matter how greatly its production is increased.

Marine Schools Merged

The Transportation and Communications Ministry has decided to effect a merger of three higher mercantile marine schools in Tokyo, Kobe, and Shimizu and to establish the new institute in Shimizu.

Obituary

Sulun Komuro, a member of the Imperial Academy of Literature and Arts and also a member of the Imperial Household Arts Bureau, passed away on Friday, due to stomach trouble while under medical care for sometime at the Tokyo Imperial University Hospital. He was 72 years of age. Mr. Komuro was a noted painter, having served as an examiner for the Imperial and Education Ministry Arts Exhibitions for more than 10 times. He also organized the Daito Nansoin School and contributed greatly to the exchange of Japanese, Manchoukuo and Chinese cultures through Chinese paintings.

DAI-NIPPON POLITICAL BODY IS MADE PEOPLE'S ORGAN

Popular Wishes Will Be Made Known to the Government, Says President Minami

Strongly emphasizing the firm determination of the Dai-Nippon Political Association to work in the closest unity with the people in order to achieve the purpose of the country in the war, General Jiro Minami, who has assumed the presidency of this organization, spoke of his hopes in an interview given to the press on March 31 at the headquarters of his organization.

"I consented to become the president of the association," he explained, "because I felt that it was necessary for the people to have a political organization of a national character if they were to overcome the difficulties of the present phase of the war situation, and at the same time because I believed that the Dai-Nippon Political Association was in a position to meet the full needs of such a political organization.

"It goes without saying that we would not place ourselves under the thumb of the Government. We may be depended upon to act with determination in forcing upon the Cabinet the wishes of the people. The same thing may be said of our attitude toward the military. To cooperate with the military will not mean our doing its bidding.

"I think that from time to time it will be found necessary for us to advise the military or cause the military to reflect so that we may bring about conditions under which the people and the military fight side by side with each other, feeling and thinking in the same terms.

"For the Dai-Nippon Political Association to be a national political organization in every sense, it must have a local machine, too. We hope to be as prompt as possible in bringing our local machinery into being.

"We have yet to settle upon a definite idea of the way in which our association should be organized in the provinces. I am afraid that the realization of this local machinery will take more time than the determination of the personnel of the headquarters of our association.

"With regard to the lines which will be followed in the establishment of the central machinery of our association, we think that they will not be necessarily similar to those which have been known heretofore. I wish to have the central machinery of our association so organized as to make it possible for us to work in the closest possible manner with the people.

"I met Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso before I assumed the presidency of the associati n. He assured me that he was prepared to take any administrative steps to permit the Dai-Nippon Political Association to engage in positive political activities.

"From what he told me, it seems clear that the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and the Imperial Rule Political Assistance Men's Corps will work in conjunction with the National Volunteer Corps into which all the people will be organized under the plan mapped out by the Government."

TOKYO SPACING HOUSES

Good Results Attained Despite Difficulties Encountered

The sixth compulsory spacing out of houses and buildings in Tokyo which got underway on March 19 has been going on with unexpected rapidity, according to interim reports sent to the Air Defense Headquarters of the Home Ministry, says the Nippon Sango Keizai.

The paper states that at first much difficulty was anticipated in removing so many houses at a time all the more because the period set for the undertaking ranged only from five to 15 days. Contrary to the unfavorable outlook, however, the dispersion of houses has been carried out with remarkable results and credit for this fact is given to the close collaboration with which the Army, the officials concerned and the people tackled the difficult job. Credit is also due to the kind assistance extended to those affected by the evacuation order from their neighbors, "chokai" offices and neighborhood associations for accommodating them and helping in transporting their properties.

Rationing Dried Biscuits

Dried biscuits for emergency use will be rationed to those people with meal tickets to insure their daily food in case restaurants catering to them are forcibly closed temporarily due to raids and other causes. In the 35 wards of the Metropolis two bags (1 bag contains 225 grams costing 22 sen) will be given in exchange for meal tickets. For two bags of dried biscuits three A and B class meal tickets are required. Those holding C tickets require two in exchange for two bags of biscuits. Rationing will be carried out during the middle part of April.

Oyabun Bands Together to Clear Up Damaged Raided Areas, Aid Air Victims

In a room in the Penal Administration Bureau of the Justice Ministry on Thursday night stood a group of Oyabun, traditional type bosses of free labor laborers and similar elements, wiping away tears of determination with their fists.

These men, Naokichi Kuramoto, Shichizo Tajiro, Shigesaku Abe, Keisei Fukizawa, Kunai Shimura, Tsurukichi Shinohara, Kenkichi Ishiyashi, Shunichi Kawakami, Eiji Nomura and Yasutaro Honda, all of them Oyabun of the first water, had decided to form the Musashi Tokubetsu Tai, or Musashi Service Force, to clear away the scorched earth caused by the enemy terror bombings.

Belonging to the long-tradition possessing Kanto Kokusui Kai, these Oyabun had felt that it was not right to be eating without doing any actual work at this time of the crisis and had been expressing the desire to do something for their country.

This had reached the ears of Department Chief Ozawa of the Penal Administration Bureau and the Musashi Tokubetsu Tai was formed under the sponsorship of Ryo Masaki, chief of the Bureau.

The meeting on Thursday night was being held to thank the Oyabun for their cooperation in caring for the victims of the March 10 terror raid. The Oyabun had led their men through the burning hell and had acted in silent heroism. Expressing deep thanks to the Oyabun, Bureau Chief Masaki, who had been instrumental in forming the new service organ, asked his listeners to be the supports for a just Japan. Oyabun Kuramochi, leader of the unit, answered in the traditional Oyabun way that he and his force would finish what they had started by staking their lives on everything they did.

OKINAWA MILITIA READY TO ANNIHILATE INVADERS

Commander Ikema Assures 900 Members Will Fight If Enemy Makes Landing

The 900 members of the Okinawa Prefectural Militia are resolutely prepared to fight the Americans if ever they should land on the South-western Islands, according to a letter dated March 30 sent from Toshiaki Ikeda, Commander of the Okinawa Militia, to the headquarters of the Nippon Noheitai (Militia).

The letter said that a temporary dormitory had been built in a certain mountainous locality and that it had been arranged that the 650 militiamen who have been assembled there will be dispatched to any locality in the Okinawa district to assist in production work. Simplicity is the watch-word of these members as they use rice-bags as sleeping mattresses and empty tins for utensils. Moreover, scrap iron picked up from the devastated areas within Naha City is cleverly being utilized to make farming tools.

The members of this militia including the leaders go bare-footed and without any headwear, a big badge of celery flower on their chest being the only mark to identify their membership. Food ration per capita consists of one and a half go of rice and a pound of potatoes while sea water is being used instead of salt, soy or other seasonings.

Reclamation and growing of soya beans, sweet potatoes and rice are the main jobs of these militiamen. They are also preparing for guerilla warfare against the invaders.

The old and young and women who constitute the majority of the population of Okinawa will be moved to the mountainous areas where they will be accommodated in temporary shacks. These militiamen are busily engaged in reclaiming these areas so that the evacuees can grow food for themselves.

TAX EXEMPTIONS DECIDED

Measure Will Aid People Forced To Evacuate

Tax reductions and exemptions will be applied to those who have been subjected to forced evacuation, it has been decided by the Government. The new measure will be applied from April 1.

Those who have had to evacuate will be exempted from paying the temporary profits tax on the sum gained from selling the building.

Those who have been forced to give up their businesses through forced evacuation will be exempted from, or will have a reduction of, their income and enterprise taxes to be applied on the income or profit from the business after the cessation of the enterprise.

Similar measures will be taken in the case of corporations forced to give up their buildings. Further, residential sites, the buildings on which have been wrecked in greater part through war acts, will be entitled to a land tax exemption of less than five years.

TAIWAN DEFENSE SYSTEM IS IMPROVED, PERFECTED

Government Organizes Labor Service Corps for Protection of Country

The Taiwan Labor Service Corps for the Defense of the country has been brought into being. This corps, in the organization of which the Taiwan Government General was instrumental, will provide a means by which the young men and girls of Taiwan may help to perfect the system of defenses in Taiwan.

The corps will have at its command at all times labor sufficiently large enough to meet the needs of a project for the improvement of the defense of Taiwan. Persons who will be enrolled into the corps are divided into two classes, the one compromised of citizens in general whose term of service will be 100 days and the other made up of skilled persons whose term of service will be a maximum of one year.

All members of the corps will live in barracks like troops and their subsistence will be at the expense of the corps. Moreover, they will be paid a fixed rate of allowances.

At present the corps is working through the special labor service association at Keelung which it has brought under its control and through which it is working for improvement and better facilities at Keelung. With the progress of the war situation the corps will be instrumental in the organization of such labor service associations in other parts of Taiwan.

The corps has a working capital of ¥1,500,000, of which ¥1,000,000 was provided by the Government. When it becomes in need of further funds, the government will provide.

Wine Prices Revised

The revised price list for various wines off five April 1 will be as follows:

First quality Japanese sake (1 sho bottle)	¥15
Second quality Japanese sake 1 sho bottle)	¥ 8
Synthetic sake (1 sho bottle)	¥ 7.50
Distilled spirits (1 sho bottle)	¥ 8
Beer (1 go bottle)	¥ 2
Second quality wines from fruits (1 go bottle)	¥ 2.90

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WILD EAGLES DOWN B-29 IN NORTHERN KYUSHU RAID

Crash Their Toryu Fighter Plane Into Enemy Raider West of Yawata

Into the very thick of the foray the two young Japanese airmen piloted their machine, a Toryu fighter plane. All about them roared the enemy B-29's which had come to attack North Kyushu. It was the night of March 27, when in all more than 10 of the raiders were shot down. One among this number was accounted for by these two youths, and the story of their exploit was given in a telephone message from Fukuoka to the Yomiuri Hochi Shimbun.

The two, a Sergeant Major and a Petty Officer, members of an Air Defense Unit stationed in that area, had been eagerly awaiting the chance to strike at the enemy since the first day of their training. And now the opportunity had come. They plunged into the attack and fought fiercely at every turn, but at crucial moments the enemy planes managed to slip away. Soon their supply of bullets was exhausted and they were forced to descend to the ground for a fresh supply. A second time they were forced to make a descent, and when they rose into the air the third time they were fully determined to make a "kill."

By a more cautious maneuver they were able to segregate one of the raiders shortly beyond the city of Yawata. The time was about 11:30 p.m.

Now had come the opportunity the two boys had waited for. Following the enemy closely until the right moment was at hand, they crashed their plane into the enormous form of the B-29 which immediately crashed into a hill to the west of Yawata.

16 B-29's Downed

Domei

CERTAIN BASE.—Furiously counterattacking the B-29's which impudently appeared over northern Kyushu on Tuesday night, Japanese Air Units which took off from a certain base downed 16 enemy raiders (two unconfirmed) and damaged 13 others (two unconfirmed). Participating in the attack, a sergeant major rammed his plane against the enemy and Sublieutenant K. accounted for five enemy aircraft downed and two others damaged.

Sublieutenant K. previously achieved outstanding feats by bringing down or damaging seven enemy planes on June 16, bringing the total of the enemy aircraft downed or damaged singlehanded to 14.

Sublieutenant K. revealing his experience in attacking enemy planes, said, "There is nothing special in the technique of attacking B-29's. I meant to ram myself against the enemy, but in the dim moonlight, I could not see the enemy plane very clearly. One hit was sufficient to down this enemy machine which immediately burst in midair. As I closed in on the enemy plane, one of the wings of my plane caught fire from the burning machine. However, I am confident that I will be able to down any number of B-29's."

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Press Comments

Monday, April 2

ENEMY LANDS ON MAIN OKINAWA ISLAND

YOMIURI-HOCHI.—The battle of the Okinawas will decide the outcome of the War in the Pacific. Its loss would mean the collapse of a corner of the defense of our mainland.

With Yojima Island under his control and with a foothold gained in one corner of the Kerama Islets the enemy has mobilized all the naval strength at his disposal in the Pacific and at last has invaded the main Okinawa Island. And regardless of sacrifices and resorting to forcible tactics, the enemy has landed part of his forces on the island.

The enemy forces have more than 10 battleships as their mainstay and in addition to this several other task forces and scores of transports are awaiting action. These large forces fully indicate the preparedness of the enemy. And his resolve to push his drive forcibly shows unmistakably his determination to throw everything into this one battle to decide once for all the outcome of the present war. The collaboration of the British Pacific fleet reveals that the fighting is not only a decisive battle between Japan and the United States but it has developed into a decisive battle between Japan on one side, and the United States and Britain on the other.

It will be recalled that for more than two years since the Guadalcanal battle, the war situation in the Pacific has been disadvantageous to our side. In the so-called island-to-island strategy, the enemy counted on his material volume and on his numerically superior units, so that even if the Japanese Forces in those areas fought heroically, the control of both the air and sea was always in the hands of the enemy, resulting in the cutting off of contact between these isles and our Mainland. This isolation from the rear resulted in the loss of the islands.

However, the coming decisive battle in the Okinawas is one in which Japan has complete control of the air and the sea. It can be said that the present battle is similar to the Battle of the Japan Sea in the Russo-Japanese War, in which the Russian Baltic Fleet was annihilated in the Tsushima Straits, after having traveled thousands of miles from Europe.

The present war theater is in our own territorial waters with our bases nearby. A divine chance has come to us. Our special attack units are in action on all the fronts, on the land, on the sea and in the air, and are gaining great results. The people on the home front must also take advantage of the present divine chance. Each plane and each bomb now being turned out will be available for instantaneous use as decisive battle weapons.

Kobiyama Heads Department

The Maebashi Naval District Personnel Affairs Department has been established with its inaugural ceremony taking place at Maebashi City on April 1. Captain Shinzo Kobiyama is in charge of the new Department.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements to appear in the news by POSTCARD should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Real Estate Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126, Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3587.

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RADIO-GRAMOPHONE, 7 tubes, moderate price. Phone 48-5204, or apply Box 11, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1945

Our Strength in Ages Past

Today on the occasion of Jimmu Tenno Sai, the anniversary of the demise of the first Emperor of Japan more than two millenium and a half ago, it is meet to reflect on the unique character which has enabled this country to flourish through all these many years. What other nation in the world is there that can observe a national holiday which goes back to such a hoary past! What other nation is there that can boast of a single dynasty ruling in an unbroken line with such unassailable permanence! Surely the August line that has reigned so securely since such time immemorial possesses a quality which ensures that it will continue to prevail for ages eternal! So as the people of Japan today honor the memory of the first of their long line of Sovereigns, they give thanks for the unparalleled vital attributes of the national life of their country which have enabled it to flourish for so long.

Among these attributes, the first and most essential is the unique national polity which is based on the special and sacred character of the Imperial House. Whereas the heads of other countries, however exalted, are but political rulers, the Emperor of Japan is the personification of the nation itself. The nation has its being in the Emperor and the existence of the nation without the Emperor is inconceivable. This complete identity of the Emperor and the State assures the permanence of the Throne and at the same time assures the perpetual bestowal of Imperial grace to the nation. With the Emperor and the nation so completely identified, with the Emperor and His people enjoying such an indivisible bond of intimate relationship as of a father and his children, it is no wonder that this nation which is indeed as one family enjoys a permanence and stability which other nations with which there nothing more than political organizations cannot equal.

The long history which Japan has enjoyed testifies to the success which this nation has met and overcome every trial and every threat. It is but natural, during this long period have arisen innumerable crises and dangers. But whereas other nations would have succumbed, the unique qualities of permanence and stability inherent in the nature of the Japanese nation have enabled it to survive unshaken to this day.

At a time like the present when Japan is once more confronted by grave emergency, the knowledge that the nation has surmounted successfully similar crises in the past stands as a source of unlimited confidence that its strength will once again prove more than adequate to prevail triumphant. A nation which has enjoyed the power and the glory of so long a history has deep roots which will not permit it to yield easily in a storm. However fiercely the winds may blow, the deep roots planted firmly in the past assure that Japan will remain as solidly anchored now and in ages to come as it has throughout the incredibly long centuries of the past. The memory of Jimmu Tenno is a testimony to our strength in ages past and assurance for years to come.

Chiang Kai-shek's Policy

The unexpectedly strong stand that Chiang Kai-shek took toward the Yenan regime in his speech of March 1 raises the question as to whether he was not emboldened by some tacit understanding with the United States concerning his relations with Yenan. To be sure, such a theory would seem to be inconsistent with the obvious desire which the United States had entertained for some sort of a compromise between Chungking and Yenan so as to establish a united anti-Japanese front which would serve as a tool for American military operations in China. But, once she came to realize that such a compromise was a practical impossibility, is it not possible that the United States might have indicated that she would not abandon her support of Chungking under any circumstance, at least for the time being? And would not such an indication, whether consciously given or whether merely inferred by Chiang Kai-shek from his understanding that America's position would permit of no other choice, have been instrumental in encouraging him to castigate the Yenan leaders as severely as he did?

Certainly even before Chiang Kai-shek's outburst of March 1, the Americans must have become aware of the fact that their hope of Chungking-Yenan collaboration had failed. When Chou En-lai, the Yenan representative, left Chungking in the middle of February with obvious dissatisfaction, it should have been clear to the American Ambassador Patrick Hurley, who had tried to mediate in the negotiations, that all hope of a Chungking-Yenan compromise had already evaporated. It is entirely possible, therefore, that before Chiang Kai-shek delivered his diatribe against Yenan, the United States had already indicated what she would do in the event of the breakdown of the Chungking-Yenan negotiations. Or at least Chiang must have surmised correctly what the United States would have to do. And that was that the United States could not afford to cease supporting Chungking. It was this conviction which most likely encouraged Chiang to lash out so boldly against his Yenan enemies.

Indeed, having burned her fingers in attempting to promote a compromise between Chungking and Yenan, the United States has come to realize that she cannot afford to lose any more time in pushing her military campaign against Japan, and for this purpose, since she cannot make use of united Chungking-Yenan effort, she must make the utmost use of Chungking. Chungking, on its side, tempted by the strengthening of its domestic position which would accrue from the receipt of American supplies, is apparently willing to act as a tool of the Americans. The recent shifting of the Chungking high command to Kunming to cooperate in the American military plans for operations on the China mainland is evidence of this arrangement.

This does not preclude the possibility of the United States extending military aid separately to the Yenan forces whenever it may become advantageous for her to do so. And most emphatically it does not mean that the United States has abandoned permanently her basic policy of forcing a reconciliation between Chungking and Yenan. For not only does she desire from a military point of view a Chungking-Yenan unity for the sake of a united military front against Japan, and not only does she desire from a political point of view a discordant and unnatural Chungking-Yenan coalition which would be too weak to resist American economic encroachments, but she also desires from a diplomatic point of view a solution of the civil strife in China which might drag her into a difficult relationship with the Soviet Union. For she realizes that as long as Yenan and Chungking remain unreconciled, their friction will constitute a possible focal point for the precipitation of a conflict between American and Soviet interests in China. Such a conflict the United States is anxious to avoid in order to assure smooth sailing for her schemes for the economic penetration of China.

Chiang Kai-shek may think that America's present necessity of supporting Chungking under any circumstances offers him an unexcelled opportunity to strengthen himself vis-a-vis Yenan with American aid. But it should be noted that Chiang's increasing dependence on American support offers the United States an even more unexcelled opportunity to advance her own policy. For, once Chungking has fallen under her complete military and political domination, the United States will have no difficulty in disposing of it as she sees fit. Coalition with Yenan may spell political suicide for Chiang Kai-shek, but too subservient a cooperation with the United States will result in just as great a disaster for him. In trying to avoid the one by espousing the other, Chungking's fate may turn out to be the same in either case. By refusing to cooperate with Japan, Chiang Kai-shek may find that he has been digging his own grave whatever policy he may pursue.

LIFE AND THE BRAIN

Why Men Act With Reason and Engines Do Not

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Thought is no more in the brain than music is in the violin. An instrument has to be played upon; it originates nothing. No musical instrument ever composed a piece of music. No assemblage of material particles is responsible for the Fifth Symphony. Speaking with all due respect, the idea is absurd; it is literally preposterous.

In the science of physics we are continually dealing with things we never hope to see or handle. We deal with space as well as with matter; and we find in space mysterious properties which we think may ultimately explain some of the properties of matter. We have learned not to deny the existence of realities far beyond our senses. In fact, it is mainly in a super-sensual world that our most interesting work lies.

Still, every scientific man obeys the same general rules of inquiry; and we all infer a multitude of occurrences of which we have little or no direct experience. The difference is one of degree rather than of kind. Nevertheless, there is a tendency for one side to ignore anything out of contact or connection with matter, while the other side then chiefly begins to attend to it.

The Unknown Entity

When we see a weight suspended precariously or propped up, like a heavy block of stone hanging from a crane, we do not think of anything peculiar about the stone; it is like any other block of stone, except as regards its position in space above the earth. We know that its lofty position makes it dangerous, for it is the sign of a great store of energy which might at any moment be liberated with a crash. But the energy is not in the stone or in the earth; it is in the space around, which tends to drive the stone and the earth together.

So when we see what we may call animated particles, the material of a living body, behaving in a peculiar way (as an animal behaves, for instance) we do not think of it as something peculiar to those particles, something we might investigate by examining them more closely; we feel sure they are obeying physical laws like any other particles; but the spontaneity and purposiveness of their behavior, the animal's begging or its response to a call, for instance, make us suspect that animated matter is influenced by something outside or beyond itself, something we do not really understand as yet, but which we call life or mind.

We regard this unknown entity as real, just as real as a gravitational or electric or magnetic field, though we know far less about it than we know about them.

So little do we know about life and mind that these things have not yet come within the scope of physics. They remain in the mysterious region outside that scope, and as needing much further study before we can even begin to elucidate them. There is still plenty of mystery about even a gravitational field; in fact, the whole universe is full of mystery.

We Must Not Agree

Hence, when we are told that the particles of a brain initiate movements which generate thought, for instance when we are told that a brain plans and designs a bridge or a cathedral or a work of art (indeed, we are sometimes told not only that a brain plans and contrives and executes, but that it remembers the past, anticipates the future, and hopes and fears and admires and loves), then we should be stultifying ourselves, and running counter to all analogies, if we agreed. We must not agree! We need not regard the brain-cells as anything more than instruments utilized for manifesting the activity of some unknown, mysterious, and purposeful entity, which is thus enabled to appeal indirectly to our observation, and both to experience and to produce results in the material world.

Life and mind do not alter the laws of physic and chemistry, as at one time (those who were called Vitalists thought they did; the laws of mechanics, so far as matter is concerned, accurately hold; but these laws are supplemented by additional powers, and animated bodies are guided or controlled by something outside or beyond themselves.

We ourselves possess animated bodies and can do things. When we lift a fallen book on to the table, or when we light a fire, or when we play a piece of music, we are not interfering with the laws of physics; we are merely using them. We utilize the laws of physics; we are merely using them. We utilize the laws of physics in speech, in writing, in telegraphy, in all manner of ways. We depend on energy derived from food as an engine depends on fuel, but we act with reason and intelligence, as an engine does not.

So far as matter is concerned, we do nothing but move it by means of the muscles with which our body is provided. Without those muscles we could not demonstrate our own existence; in fact, we could no nothing but think—and perhaps not much of that. But we need not move matter at random.

A poet or an artist uses matter to display something already existing in his mind, to convey an idea which no physics or chemistry can explain, something far superior to the movements or rearrangements of material particles, or anything we can directly observe. Those who come after him can appreciate and interpret the meaning of his rearrangements of matter, the colored pigments of the black marks on a piece of paper, that he has left behind.

They can understand his meaning because they have minds of their own not altogether dissimilar from the mind of the artist, and because they have sense organs which, using the material particles as an index, can interpret the beauty and significance of arrangement.

ANTI-AXIS POSTWAR PEACE MACHINERY

Anglo-U.S. Definition of Peace-Loving Nations False—Vast Territories Prove Their Aggressiveness

By KICHI KANZAKI
President of the Kwan ei Gakuin University
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Although the anti-Axis Dumbarton Oaks plan was announced under the euphemistic name of a peace machinery, it contains not only a logical but also a moral anomaly. I must point out that the plan represents a one-sided argument favorable only to the anti-Axis nations and does not assure permanent peace for mankind which is supposed to be its object.

Judging from the decisions reached at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, it may be said that the measures for postwar security consisted of the following points. The first point is the supposition that Germany will shortly be defeated and that the anti-Axis nations will emerge victorious. Secondly, they presumptuously assert their one-sided claim to be peace-loving nations; and on the other hand, they brand Germany and the other members of the Axis group as "aggressor" nations. Then, the anti-Axis nations do not believe that the thorough-going victory of the anti-Axis side would be sufficient for the safeguarding of peace and that, for this reason, they seek to carry out the economic, military and political disarmament of the "aggressor" nations; and further they are attempting to establish a world machinery for peace with the military power of America, Britain and the Soviet Union in the background.

I shall make several criticisms of these points and arguments. The anti-Axis supposition of victory which forms the basis of their peace machinery proposals is based on their presumptuous hope. I have no intention to make any prophecy regarding the future of the war situation, but it is a fact that the war has become a protracted affair much longer than the anti-Axis side had anticipated. While the sufferings are mutual, the anti-Axis nations are bound to suffer even more the euphemistic name of a world burden of the continuation of the war. And it may justly be supposed that the continuation of a prolonged war will affect the psychology of the peoples of the anti-Axis nations. This point will have a serious effect on the decision of postwar measures.

Contradicts Historical Facts

But what is a far more important and serious point is the assumption made by the anti-Axis nations that they themselves are peace-loving nations and that the Axis nations are "aggressor" nations. It is in regard to this point that I stated at the outset of this article that the arguments of the anti-Axis nations contain not only a logical but also a moral paradox. What are the facts on which they base their proposition that they are peace-loving nations? Their assertion contradicts historical facts. In considering international problems in general, one never can disregard present realities as well as past historical events. The idea that to maintain the status quo is to uphold peace is ethically impossible of attainment. To be truthful and frank, the peace sought by the anti-Axis nations is nothing other than their love for maintaining the status quo. If a person should examine what the maintenance of the status quo will mean in terms of the present, he will find it to be only one-sided and self-centered. It has no ethical foundation. Unless such a foundation is clearly perceived, it would be impossible to attain any fair and lasting world peace based on justice and righteousness.

A glance at the realities of the present will show the utter falsity of the enemy contentions. It is often said that the sun never sets on the British Empire, whose territory extends over the seven seas. Its area is estimated at 13,290,000 square miles. This vast territory is placed under the domination of the population of only 46,000,000 in the mainland of Britain. This means that the British Empire occupies one-fourth of the habitable land surface of the globe whose total area is only 94,000,000 square miles. When the territories of the United States and the Soviet Union are added to those of the British Empire, these major anti-Axis nations occupy one-fourth of the entire earth's surface. Against this vast land area, Germany and Japan, both of which have been branded as "aggressor nations" by these so-called United Nations, have only 180,000 square miles and 148,000 square miles, respectively. When those of the other members of the Axis group are combined, their area will be approximately 260,000 square miles only. If any one says that the maintenance of such a present condition is an act of peace-loving nations and that any attempt to change such a condition is "aggression," someone is distorting facts. Moreover, one must recognize the fact that the anti-Axis claim for the maintenance of the status quo in the name of peace is untenable in face of the historical facts. Despite the various sophistries, the fact is undeniable that aggression, exploitation, intrigue, inveiglement and deception have been the warps and woofs of the history of British invasion of East Asia.

Area of U.S.

Let us next take up the area of the United States. At present America occupies the most blessed land surface of the world, it being 3,738,395 square miles. At the time of its national foundation, there was the total land area of 892,135 square miles, inclusive of the Thirteen States which is about 23.9 per cent of the present area. But during the next 70 years of her national existence, America expanded 3,026,789 square miles which is 81 per cent of the present area. History explains how the United States expanded her territory; there is no doubt that her territorial expansion did not mean her love of peace. It is well known that these newly added territories of America form the treasure house of the world. They have deposits in abundance of such important natural resources of modern industry as iron, petroleum and coal; she leads all the other nations of the world in the production of such important materials as cotton, lumber, livestock and foodstuffs. Although she possessed such rich territories, America purchased Alaska in 1867, thereby expanding her territory by another 586,400 square miles. After the annexation of Hawaii in 1898, the United States began to advance in East Asia; and the world knows the objectives and means employed by the United States in her advance in Asia. What ethical claim can the United States make for her territorial expansion and extension of her sphere of influence in East Asia, since she had already been bestowed by Heaven the best part of the earth's surface? Again, can the maintenance of the status quo thus secured be said to be in harmony with peace? Can such an American territorial expansion be said to be acts based on peace, when Japan's over-population and scanty natural resources and the economic poverty of other Asiatic peoples are taken into consideration? A glance over the pages of American history reveals the spiritual anguish and conscience-stricken American mentality at the time of the annexation of Hawaii which marked the beginning of the American advance in East Asia. History testifies to the fact that the annexation of Hawaii was made against the will of President McKinley and his Secretary of State by the American expansionists such as Theodore Roosevelt who was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Henry Cabot Lodge, Admiral Alfred Mahan, all of whom advocated the so-called Big Stick policy. Once she tasted the forbidden fruit, the United States followed up annexation with military occupation. Then she continued to promote her trade interests by fostering domestic disturbances, by plutocratic infiltration, diplomatic and cultural inroads. The United States became more aggressive as time passed and began to resort to the acquisition of overseas bases, expansion of her spheres of influence and the establishment of her military power. The obnoxious attitude of the United States against Japan during the past half-century in shutting her eyes on her own aggressive record has been the negation of the international ethical code. The United States brought all kinds of pressure upon Japan in the name of her own selfish conception of justice, and has moreover regarded Japan as an "aggressor" nation. No greater outrageous act in world affairs than this is conceivable.

What I wish to clarify in this connection is the fact that international affairs in Europe are essentially and really different from those which exist in East Asia. While it is to be admitted that there was a basic opposition between different ideas as the cause of the World War in Europe, the actual consequences of the war rose from the problems of state organization, political theories and the balance of political power; and these are actually concerned with the problems of border lines and spheres of influence. But in East Asia, the present war means a fundamental change from the relations of master and slave to those of autonomy and independence for the peoples of Asia. By means of their superior power of navigation and military weapons, the Occidental Powers subjugated the Oriental peoples so that except for Japan there were no independent nations for three or four centuries past. Japan at last rose against the domination of the Anglo-American nations, not only to defend her own national existence against their aggression but to emancipate her Asiatic brethren and to allow each of them to enjoy its own respective position as ordained by Heaven, and further to enjoy peace within its own borders, so that there will be a permanent peace in the Common Prosperity Sphere. Thus, our aim of the war is to break up the status quo which does not preserve real peace, in order to usher in a new condition in which real peace may be established. Moreover, it is an undeniable fact that Japan promptly and frankly recognized the independence of the Philippines and Burma and is carrying her ideal of universal brotherhood to the other members of the Common Prosperity Region. It will be noted, then, that Japan has been truly a peace-loving nation in the real sense. The position of Japan indicates a practical proposal for a realistic peace which is based on ethical grounds. Any other plan of preserving the peace of the world by resorting to force is wrong and unethical.

READERS IN COUNCIL

A Bad Bargain

To the Editor:

Under the "United Nations'" improved League of Nations, the secondary and smaller states are to undertake the widest obligations of a most onerous character to be fulfilled at the dictation of others, and not only to part with their cherished independence, but to accept a position of complete subservience.

What do they get in exchange?

The answer will be—"Protection against aggression."

But they will get no protection against the Five Leaders. Each of the Five Leaders has a veto on any protective step.

And they will get no protection against the clients and cat's paws of the Five Leaders. For each of the Five Leaders has a veto on any protective steps.

And they will get no protection against anybody if any of the Five Leaders disapproves of their conduct. For each of the Five Leaders has a veto on any protective step.

It is not good enough.

Truly yours—

L. E. L.

Tokyo, 11th March, 1945

P.S.—These states are told that "they will be fairly heard." So was the Emperor of Abyssinia—but what did His Majesty get by it? Only a snub!

The 'Fabian' Strategy

To the Editor:

There is some kind of analogy between the present stage of the war and the conflict of Rome with Hannibal when the latter invaded Italy. The strategy of Quintus Fabius Maximus was to take advantage of Hannibal's long lines of communications to wear him out, despite his great material equipment. That policy was entirely successful, and only when it was impatiently abandoned was Rome faced with disaster. The lesson is the paramount value of patience in playing a waiting game.

Truly yours,

Z

Microphone Test

Here is a test given to would-be radio announcers. If you can read the following paragraph clearly and without mistakes in 20 seconds, you can boast of above-average diction:

I bought a batch of baking powder and baked a batch of biscuits. I brought a big basket of biscuits back to the bakery and baked a basket of big biscuits. Then I took the big basket of biscuits and the basket of big biscuits and mixed the big biscuits with the basket of biscuits that was next to the big basket and put a bunch of biscuits from the basket into a box. Then I took the box of mixed biscuits and a biscuit mixer and biscuit mixer and biscuit basket and brought the basket of biscuits and the box of mixed biscuits and the biscuit mixer to the bakery and opened a tin of sardines.

Speech

A young lawyer was once making his first effort and had thrown himself on the wings of imagination into the seventh heaven, and was preparing for a higher ascent when the judge struck his ruler on the desk once or twice and exclaimed to the astonished orator: "Hold on, my dear sir, don't go any higher, you are already out of the jurisdiction of this court."

RYUSHI KAWABATA, HIS ART AND LIFE

Painter Believes in Supremacy of Japanese Art

By H. KUWAHARA

II

Ryushi is an eye. An astounding combination of insight and foresight. An eye which is both microscopic and macroscopic as well as telescopic.

To say that Ryushi's six-months' trip to the United States in his early twenties was worthless would be to depreciate to worthlessness the value of experience. No experience is worthless.

San Francisco was dull, New York worse, and Boston still more upsetting. Ryushi was utterly disillusioned at the emptiness of America, but this was because he had expected so much from it. He had confused civilization with culture. True, the skyscrapers of New York were something to be marvelled at, the travelling facilities were "modern", but in proportion as these were modern, the cultural phase of American life was primitive. There was no nuance or shadow in American art, only glamour and cheap glamour.

Supremacy of Japanese Art

But, it was at the Art Gallery in Boston that he was first enlightened, as by a lightning flash of the supremacy of Japanese art and culture. Nostalgia may have had much to do with planting in his heart a deep love for the art of his own country. But, with cold eyes also, he saw now, on visiting the nihonma or Japanese room installed at the Gallery by the late Japanese art critic, philosopher and prophet, Okakura Tenshin, that all that was meritorious in Western art was contained already in the art of the East and Japan from hoary antiquity.

Impressionism was merely a French label for the ancient Japanese style of Sesshu, Moronobu, Soetsu, Okyo, etc. The term had been coined in France in the latter part of the 19th century, and people had been swayed by it under the impression that the art itself was a new invention also. It was a new discovery, of course, but a discovery insofar as the East was not concerned.

Ryushi's attitude, however, was not that of repulsion and revolt against the existing modes of painting either of the East or of the West. His was a harmonious synthetization, a mild blending of the two modes. The paintings of the East were inclined to be too ethereal for modern appreciation.

For Ryushi, whose sense of Time and The Moment was acute beyond measure—we know of few artists who have loved to read the papers more then Ryushi—anything that did not stir the popular sentiment was regarded as so much slush. He found no raison d'etre for those who lolled in languor, perched high up in ivory towers, and whimsically daubing paint on canvases that were worth more than the productions themselves.

Art, in his conception, was valuable only insofar as it was sympathetic to the people. Society disregarded by art, it was only natural that art, in turn, was disregarded to putrefaction.

Ryushi discerned much of advantage in the Western vogue of art exhibits. Through exhibitions held, now and then, art could be communicated to the public, and the reaction would be noted.

A Man of Action

Ryushi was as much a man of action as he was a sedentary artist of prodigious sensibility. Concerned with the state of affairs in North China, he proceeded thither in the summer of 1937, despite financial hardships. There was the Great Wall of China, built a thousand years ago by the great Emperor Shih Huang of the Chin Dynasty, lying dormant from ridge to ridge for a length of "ten thousand miles." While the people of Manchoukuo lived in harmony and peace, those of China continued to quake and wail from poverty and deprivation. There was only the ancient wall between the two people. Yet, while the one sang in triumph, a doleful ballad, from the other, pierced the ear of Ryushi as he stood in profound meditation on a portion of the wall.

Don't cry any more,
Don't weep;
Let's wait for the sun to rise again
When we'll be warm and gay
once more.

Ryushi's heart was wrung with pity. What he heard now was the pith of the Asiatic spirit of resignation, but he felt that the existing state of affairs in North China was no longer to be left to fate to solve and straighten.

The product of Ryushi's inspiration of the moment was a portentous mass of black mountains, over the undulating ridges of which wound the Great Wall, whose outlines were set off over the top and at the foot, with hallucinating streaks of light. Wisps of mists and clouds, shimmering with the reflexion of the morning sun, shone in the space between peak and mountain peak. And the walls and wall-towers leaned and bulged with the angle and twist of the ridges themselves.

Spectators who beheld this picture gaped with awe at the boldness of the approach but the critics only sneered and fumed as is the habit of all critics. The public described a heroic hand in the rendering of "The Coming of the Morning Sun" (1937), but the critics and rival painters attempted to ignore it as sheer sensationalism and exhibitionism.

Kawabata Ryushi has persistently been loathe to be anything more than a commoner. He dislikes being called a genius. "I am not a genius; for to be a genius would be to estrange oneself from the people. And my life's concern is precisely with the people. I feel it my duty as an artist to take upon myself the sacrificial but blissful task of guidance and revelation."

Revival of Art

From the middle of the Meiji Era (1867-1912), art in Japan had kept a vehement distance from politics, economics, ethics, and didacticism, but now, all this art-for-art's-sakeism was to be done away with, and a revival of art for more utilitarian and sympathetic purposes was in urgent demand.

Not only on continental Asia, but ominous hands had begun to stretch across, also, to the various contiguous islands of the Pacific. Ryushi had descried this, and in strict conformity with his principle that experience alone is the master of art he visited the various Japanese mandated islands. It was a time when many were as yet disinterested in affairs other than those that were near and immediate.

Immediately upon his return from the islands, Ryushi created a sensation as per usual with the "Waterspout" (1933). This was a grand symphony of colours and lines, a grand operatic music of light and shade, air and water. Among the swarm of creatures that were swirled into the air mixed in the waterspout was a shark, a sting-ray, squids, a swordfish; a kind of torpedo-shaped fish known scientifically as Ceris Avgula, and white parachute-like medusas.

Nothing could have been more symbolical of the might of the sea, nothing so impressively bold and at once grand and noble. All possibilities of art-expression were as good as exhausted in this mysterious essay.

The following year, 1934, a no less imposing picture had been produced. This time, it was the utilization of a Buddhist image in relation to the Pacific. Such an experiment had hitherto been unknown, and with bated breath the public looked on. It was the depiction of the "Wave-Ploughing Deva King."

Represents Political Theme

Ryushi was then 50. In the program sheet handed out during its exhibition, he explained the picture as being "an allegory of the foreboding flow of tide pervading across the Pacific between Japan and America. If anything should arise that would further endanger the already imperiled situation of the East, the Deva King would see that no time be lost in amputating the criminal hand with a stroke of the burnished sword he held. The depiction is a preparedness either to preserve peace, or, if inevitable, to obstruct any further atrocities on the part of an intruder. Perhaps, I am mistaken in representing such a political theme. I might be accused of sacrilege both to art and religion, but all hypocrisy aside, I have merely followed the dictates of my heart and soul. It was the best and the least I could do, and I did what I felt to be only right and true."

It has been remarked often enough by many that a deliberate experiment such as this of combining a religious theme with a political one has been unprecedented in the history of painting. "We feel the effect of the picture to be not only of timely but intimate interest also. This is very unlikely of religious art in general. The ancient Deva King has set foot for the first time on the human world and the world of the moment," was the popular acclaim for the picture.

Sitting with one leg folded on a fold of ocean waves, and wearing for his trousers a thick sheet of waves—the upper part of the body bare—the Deva King extends before him in his right hand a gilded sword and in his left a set of purple rosaries. Armlets, bracelets, and a necklace of gold accentuate the radiant blue-green of the body. A long lock of jet-black hair flows down over the forepart of the body. Lips tightly closed and eyes burning with fire, the limits of artistic expression in boldness and determination are here transcended. And the rage and turbulence of the foam which forms the back to the wave-seat on which rides the Deva King is representative of the rage and turbulence of the Pacific as it appears at the present moment of 1945.

Such, then, has been the strife of Kawabata Ryushi, with himself and the world. We have seen many new synthetic experiments made by him in more recent years. His paintings invariably cast a magic spell over those who behold them. But, this as we have mentioned at the very first, is because he is an eye, telescopic, microscopic and macroscopic, which is to say that he sees both delicate and bold, both near and far, for the one firm object of spiritual and emotional guidance. His is an envious amalgamation of acute perception with skilled expression.

(End)